

WATER CURTAINS FOR FIRES

A Successful London Scheme Likely
To Be Tried in New York
City.

New York.—The adoption by this city of an auxiliary system of mains which will carry salt water for fighting fires has interested merchants and owners of warehouses and other large buildings in a scheme for checking the spread of fire from one building to another, by means of a curtain of water, which, in an emergency can be turned on, completely covering the sides of a building with a force sufficient to prevent any flames from penetrating it.

A building in London has recently been equipped with such a protective



THE FIRE CURTAIN.
(Showing Method of Operation to Prevent
the Spread of Big Fires.)

system, and, as a result of tests the value of the appliance has been so recognized that a substantial reduction has been made in the fire insurance premium demanded by the company carrying the risk.

On every side of the building separate water pipes, perforated on the under side, are attached to the roof a few feet from the walls. These pipes are connected by valves with a central one, in which a water pressure of 80 pounds to the square inch is maintained.

If a fire in a nearby building threatens to spread the opening of a single cock, accessible from the street, will throw from the pipe on the roof thousands of jets of water so close together that they form a perfect water curtain between the flame and the threatened side of the building. The force with which the streams are thrown from the pipe makes it impossible for the water to be evaporated by nearby flames and prevents absolutely any flames from passing through it.

The water may be turned on to protect only one wall or all of them, as circumstances may make necessary, and another set of drenchers, working on the same principle, but throwing the water horizontally, protects the roof.

The valves which control the system on the London building are operated from the sidewalk, and the police stationed nearby have been instructed how to operate them. London authorities have declared that the system is a notable advance in protection against fire.

New York fire experts, who have studied the plan which has been tried in London, say that if generally adopted here it will effectively stop the spread of big fires. Had some of the big buildings in Baltimore and Paterson been so equipped, they say, conflagrations in those cities would have been checked much sooner and possibly might have been checked at the outset.

HUGE FIGURE OF BUDDHA.

Discovered by English Troops Near
the Forbidden City of
Lhasa.

London.—One of the most interesting of monuments seen by English troops in Tibet was the huge figure of Buddha, passed about 15 miles from the forbidden city of Lhasa. Some idea of the great size of the idol may be obtained by comparing it with the height of the



A BIG BUDDHA.
(British Troops Passing It in Tibet, Near
the Forbidden City.)

soldiers shown in the sketch flanking past. The Buddha was carved out of the cliff itself, and is richly colored. It is protected by two lofty stone buttresses and a light roof. The head of white stones shown on the right of the sketch is the accumulation of years. Devout travelers add to the heap as they pass. The troops passed many of these figures carved in the rocks during their march, but none equalled this one in magnitude.

HAS A BIG FAMILY.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE
PRESIDENT OF MORMONS.

The Husband of Five Wives and the
Father of Forty-Five Children—
—Has Been Married Six
Times.

Salt Lake City.—The man with the biggest family in the world is Joseph Smith. Smith is the president of the Mormon church, for upon him fell the mantle of the Mormon church president of world-wide fame, Brigham Young. President Smith has five wives—plus one divorced—and 45 children and 150 grandchildren. The only man whose record in the matter of children beats that of Smith's was that of Brigham Young himself, who left 56 children.

Smith's wives and unmarried children live in a row of detached mansions in Salt Lake City. The married children and grandchildren live in various houses all over the city. Smith supports all the inmates of his five mansions, but his married children and his grandchildren have to support themselves. This proud father of 45 children is very rich. His estimated income available for supporting the five establishments is \$100,000. The estimate is made from his known salary appointments as director of 20 different corporations, banks, and factories.

His first wife was his cousin Lavinia, with whom he fell in love as a boy. After he had been married to Lavinia a few years he married the two Lamson sisters, Juliana and Edna. This one man married these two sisters on the same day and by the one ceremony of marriage, an event that caused a shudder in the breasts of all citizens outside of Utah.

But the first wife objected to Smith's second and third wives, and so she went to California and obtained a divorce. No sooner had she secured her decree of divorce than Smith promptly married a fourth woman—Sarah. Then came the fifth, Alice, and, later, Mary, the sixth. None of these objected to being a mere fraction of a wife, so these are the five wives whom Smith supports in the five mansions to-day. Alice, the fifth in the Smith matrimonial succession, said not long ago: "I am a plural wife and I am proud of it."

Smith now calls one of the sisters referred to his "legal wife," and designates



JOSEPH SMITH.
(Head of the Mormon Church and Father
of World's Largest Family.)

her home as his "official" residence. The woman to whom he was last "united," Mary, is said to be Smith's favorite wife, and, as if in corroboration of the report, she lives in the finest and costliest of the five mansions.

He married wife number 39 years ago; so that in 39 years he has become the father of his extensive family. His "favorite wife" just referred to—the one he married last—has borne five children, the smallest number of all the six wives except the first one, who had only two. Thirteen children—the largest number of all—were born in, and live in, the mansion of wife number four, Alice, the fifth wife, who said she was a plural wife and glad of it, has eight children; while of the two sisters married simultaneously, one has borne her master 11 children and the other six.

Smith has of late months "exported" a large number of Mormon families from Utah to Mexico, establishing there a colony, with the idea that it may ultimately become the new headquarters of the Mormon church, safe from the laws of the United States.

Why Varnish Turns White.

It has often been wondered why paint and varnish turn white for a while after a heavy rainstorm. This is probably due to molecules of moisture being driven into the minute divisions of the paint or varnish, and thus giving them the color that we see on foam on the water. The natural color of the paint or varnish can be quickly restored by rubbing on a little fine oil, which takes the place of the vapor in the paint.

Kopak.

Kopak is a new product of the Philippine islands and those adjacent, which is attracting much attention. It is a sort of yellow wadding which makes fine mattresses, life preservers, etc. Naturally it is the covering of the seeds of certain trees. Ten and a half ounces will support a man in the water, and one small mattress will support several men. It is expected that all ship mattresses will be made of kopak.

New Consumptive Treatment.

Prof. Jacob, of Berlin, has developed a new method of treating consumption which promises great results. Heretofore the trouble has been to reach the seat of the disease. He makes the trachea and larynx insensible by cocaine, introducing a thin rubber tube and injects Prof. Koch's tuberculin. In this way he has succeeded in making the bacilli disappear in from four to eight weeks.

The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. & Surety Co.,

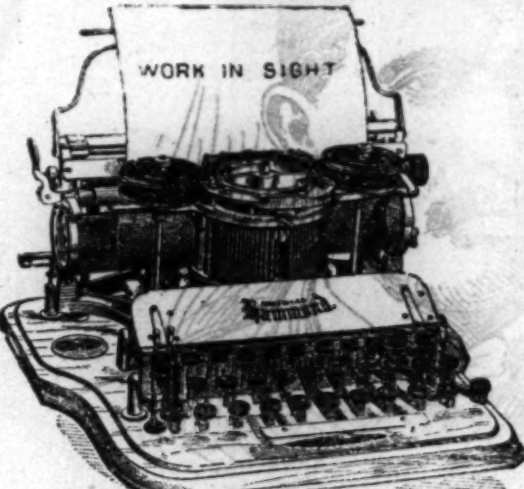
Jacksonville, Florida

Stock One dollar per share instead of Five
as heretofore—The North Jacksonville
street railway-town-improvement compa-
ny's road has been in operation since the
16th of August 1903 with cars running over
just half its line—two miles approximately

THIS company wishes it to be known that
there is nothing but the best feeling existing
between the company and our white friends
for whom we hold the deepest regard It is
a clear case that they are and always have
been willing to help us if we would help our-
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sight. Changeable type-
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In Use By
Miss L. S. Chase,
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Body Turns to Stone.

The body of an 11-year-old daughter of Rev. Elijah Mott, who died five years ago at Alsey, Scott county, Ill., was exhumed the other day for removal and found to be in a state of perfect preservation, though heavy as stone. The body retained its natural form and color.

Why He Did It.

Russell Sage probably took his one-day vacation, says the Chicago Daily News, just to see how it would seem to be wicked and wasteful.

Knowledge That Is Handy.

The dowager empress of China is refusing her household expenses. Many a professional man in this country would be glad to have her tell him how she is doing it.

There Is Still Hope.

A Chicago organizer is in jail. These Washington people who want to have an injunction served on a pianist should cheer up, declares the Chicago News.

ENGLAND'S NEW SEA LORD

Sir John Fisher Is a Strong Man
Equal to Any Emer-
gency.

London.—October 21 was the day on which England celebrated the twenty-ninth anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, and it was an appropriate date for Admiral Sir John Fisher to take office as senior naval sea lord.

The British navy thus enters upon a new regime. Admiral Fisher's appointment has given universal satisfaction, and its results are looked forward to with hopeful anticipation.

A naval correspondent of the New York Herald writes: "It is at once apposite and suggestive that these two events should have taken place simultaneously, namely, the celebration of the culminat-



SIR JOHN FISHER.
(Of Whom England Expects Much as Lord
of the Navy.)

ing employment of the British fleet in 1805 and the induction in office at Whitehall of the strenuous personality who is bound to fashion to his own liking and despite constitutional checks the weapon ready for use if necessity requires it in 1905.

"Sir John Fisher is a very strong man, swift of judgment, tenacious of purpose, keen to a degree uncommon in almost any walk of life save that of money grubbing."

"A man of affairs, who has wielded large power and has influenced the march of events, once told me that the three men with whom he had come in contact who had most impressed him were Bismarck, Rhodes and Fisher."

"Fisher is emphatically the product of naval training. The son of a soldier, born in 1841, he entered the British naval service when but 13, and has made his way absolutely without interest or influence. A cheerful worker, clear thinker, vigilant observer, Fisher is a man who inspires confidence among all who come in contact with him. He is not a man of the desk only, but the clear eyes, the lurking humor of the lips, the strong, broad chin and bronzed complexion suggest the open air life—the breezy discipline of the bridge of the battleship—rather than the close confines of study for the post that Sir John has now assumed, that of chief naval adviser to the government."

NEW TEMPLE FOR ZION CITY

Dr. Dowie Is Building a Magnificent
Place of Worship for
His Church.

Chicago.—With impressive ceremonies ground was broken for the new and magnificent temple which John Alexander Dowie is to build in Zion City, and which when completed will be one of the marvels of the religious architecture of the world, and a rival of the famous Mormon temple at Salt Lake, though not so expensive as that edifice.

The construction of this remarkable temple will occupy practically the entire male population of Zion City, except such as cannot be spared from the manufacturing industries of the Christian Catholic church, for several months to come. The distinguishing features of the structure will be twin towers 150 feet in height flanking the main en-



DOWIE'S NEW TEMPLE.
(To Be Erected at Zion City, Ill., at a Cost
of \$600,000.)

trance. Marble will be freely used in its construction. It will cost \$600,000.

The site selected for the new temple is northeast of the present place of worship, called Shiloh tabernacle, which will be torn down when the new building is completed. Dr. Dowie is anxious to found a college at Zion City, and says that after the structure has been used as a place of worship for five or six years he proposes to build a much larger building for that purpose and devote this one to college purposes.

Electric Traction in Coal Mine.

Electric traction is used in at least one coal mine. Two locomotives of 80 horse power each handle the 800 tons daily output. They are seven feet long and three feet high, running in headings too low for the use of mules. A single 80 horse power motor is used with its armature geared to two driving sprockets, one on each axle. The gradients are from 1 in 25 to 1 in 8.

Largest Lighthouse.

Victoria, B. C., is soon to operate the largest lighthouse in America. It will be of 750,000 candle power and visible for 25 miles.

SCULPTURE IN PHOTO

ITALIAN PRODUCES PICTURES
IN RELIEF.

Discovery of Young Inventor Will
Probably Cause Revolution in Art
of Photography—Explana-
tion of His Method.

Charles Boese, who recently invented a new process of photosculpture, which, according to the scientific publications, is destined to revolutionize the photographic art, has arrived in Rome, where he intends to start his first establishment.

The young inventor was born in Florence; his father was German and his mother French. He is only 25 years old and admits that he owes his discovery to chance. He has explained the way he is able to reproduce in relief all sorts of pictures by a simple process.

The fundamental principle of the invention lies in the discovery that gelatine sensitized with bromate of ammonium loses the property of absorbing liquids in proportion to the length of time it has been submitted to the action of light. A cake of such gelatine immersed in a special liquid under a photographic negative will, after a while, show relief and depressions representing the image on the negative.

Two poses are necessary, so that having obtained the first impression the operator rapidly reverses the negative and takes a second picture on the same plate.

This negative is developed like all photographic negatives and is copied on a film, after which the two pictures are laid one on the other, and thus a negative is obtained totally different from the ordinary photographic negatives. If the cake of prepared gelatine, immersed in the special liquid, is exposed to the light under this negative in five or six hours it will reproduce in relief the picture, with the utmost perfection of detail.

Mr. Boese is enthusiastic about his invention and has already given practical demonstrations before the Camera club and the Royal institution of London, and the Urania society, of Berlin, where his relief pictures were much studied and admired.

PIANO DEVELOPS MUSCLE.

Brings the Shoulders Into Play and
Strengthens the Brain and
Spine, Says a Lecturer.

That piano playing develops the muscles of the body, particularly those of the shoulder blade, which are intimately related to the brain and spine, was shown by Mrs. Mary Gregory Murray in her address before the Philadelphia Music Teachers' association, recently.

Mrs. Murray, who will give six lectures in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the New York board of education and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, was speaking of the "New Music Education" when she referred to piano playing as a muscle developer.

Mrs. Murray said that two physicians in New York recently discovered by looking at the back of a young woman in full dress as she was playing a piano that she brought all the scapular muscles into play, which had a tendency to strengthen the brain and spine. Piano playing, Mrs. Murray said, is physical culture in every sense of the word.

And many of those in her audience, especially some of the laity who had vivid remembrances of the way in which the piano was pounded by the "girl next door," fervently agreed with her.

WHITE SKIN ON NEGRO.

Foot of Colored Man, Badly Burnt, Is
Made Whole by a French-
ish Process.

Whether Harry Ward, a Harrisburg (Pa.) negro, shall go through this life with one foot white and one foot black will depend largely on the depth of the burns which he received in an accident some time ago. Surgeons on the staff of the Harrisburg hospital, where the man lies, have started him off well, but their work to save the leg and foot rather than to send the man away a composite photograph in black and white.

When Ward was injured by falling into a hot cinder dump two months ago he was taken to the hospital for immediate treatment. Because of the large surface of the right leg and foot over which the hot cinders spread, the wound failed to heal properly, and the surgeons were about to give up hope when an operation left a crushed leg of a white man to be cremated.

The surgeons seized upon this, and taking the most healthy skin, grafted it on the negro's burns. At first there was some doubt as to whether the experiment would succeed, but a few days showed an adhesion which bids fair to prove entirely successful.

Opposed to Tipping.

A number of Philadelphia business men have organized what is to be known as the Downtown club, each member of which is pledged to war on tipping. They have become tired of feeling waiters at noon in order to secure reasonably quick service, and the Downtown club is their way of overcoming this nuisance.

Dr. Wiley, of the department of agriculture, says the bulk of the whiskey consumed in America has prune juice as its base. Hereafter, says the Atlanta Constitution, we shall understand the literal significance of the hitherto vague expression "full of prune juice."

A GREAT GENERAL. CINCINNATI MEMORIAL HALL

KUROPAKIN THE BRAINTEST
SOLDIER IN RUSSIAN ARMY.Amplly Demonstrated His Ability
by His Handling of a Difficult
Situation in the Campaign
in Manchuria.

London.—In Gen. Kuropatkin the Russians possess a general of the highest and rarest order of military genius. In the great battle round Liaoyang, and in the operations of the two months preceding it, he showed qualities of generalship which, when they were properly understood, will, we believe, call forth universal admiration. Consider what the task before Gen. Kuropatkin was when he took up his command. In the first place, he did not come on the scene till the war was well begun, and so the conditions of action had been dictated for him.

The disposition of the forces, naval and military, and all the arrangements for supply, had been made, not by him or under his orders, but by the viceroy, Admiral Alexieff, who, whatever else he may be, is not a strategist of the first class. Gen. Kuropatkin found himself, that is, called on to carry out "another man's job," and a job which had been ill begun and worse planned. Though it may be too much to say that all was confusion and indecision at the front, it is certainly not too much to say that his first business when he arrived in Manchuria was to rearrange the disposition of his forces, to make provision for their safety and efficient supply, and to hold in check an enemy whom he was unable to attack owing to that enemy's military superiority. He had, in fact, to stand on the de-

GEN. KUROPATKIN.
(He Has Displayed Rare Strategical Ability
in Manchurian Campaign.)

tensive—always the most difficult operation in war. And, difficult as defensive warfare always is, Kuropatkin chose its most arduous form. He did not, that is, retreat at once, gathering his forces while the operation could still be unopposed, to some strong position, but fell back gradually, disputing the ground as he went. For example, his first act was to send a force south, which was apparently intended to try to relieve Port Arthur, but which was far more probably meant to delay and hamper the Japanese advance, and so prolong as far as possible the initial stages of the war. It may be that he was ordered by the czar to undertake the impossible task of relieving Port Arthur; but if he did receive that order, he used it so skillfully that instead of producing a disaster, as a real attempt at relief would have done, it enabled him to gain time for preparing a defensive position of immense strength at Liaoyang.

When the tide of Japanese advance swept over this first bulwark, and his troops were driven out of Newchwang, the military situation had, from his point of view, distinctly improved. It is true that he was unable to hold the lines around Liaoyang as Wellington held the lines at Torres Vedras; but before he evacuated his prepared position he forced the Japanese to dash themselves against it in a 12 days' action, which inflicted, at any rate, as great a loss on the assailants as on the defenders.

It was, however, in his retreat from Liaoyang, even more than in the battles around it, that Gen. Kuropatkin showed his military genius. He managed to withdraw his army in the face of the enemy's fierce assaults, and of their desperate attempts to turn his flanks, and also in spite of a difficult country, and of roads deep in mud. And this he did without any loss in guns or prisoners that is worth considering. It is officially stated by the Japanese that only 13 prisoners were taken. If this is indeed the full tale, it is without parallel in the history of war. An army retreating under attack, even when its morale is undisturbed, almost expects to lose prisoners owing to the fact that detached bodies have necessarily to be left behind to retreat slowly. The general is retreating usually counts upon having pieces snipped off the "fringes" of his force. That Kuropatkin suffered no such loss is a sign of the mastery with which the retreat was conducted.

Children Disguised in Dirt.

Susan B. Anthony, on her return from Europe, talked in an engaging way about the things she had seen over there. Of a certain slum she said: "The children in this slum are dirty, very dirty. I hardly know how I may make clear to you the superlative degree of dirtiness that marks them. I was told, for one thing, that a mother in this slum often goes out on the street and washes half a dozen children's faces before she is able to find her own child."

To Be Erected Under Direction of the
Soldiers and Sailors
of Ohio.

Cincinnati.—The accompanying illustration is a likeness of the future home of the relics and mementoes of valor of those who have borne arms in defense of their country.

It is the accepted design of the edifice which is to be known as Memorial Hall.

It will be built under the supervision of the building committee of the Hamilton County Memorial association, of which Capt. E. R. Monford is chairman. The new building will be located on

DESIGN FOR MEMORIAL HALL.
(To Be Erected at Cincinnati by Ohio's Soldiers and Sailors.)

the northwest corner of Elm and Grant streets.

It will run from Grant street to the entrance of the Odeon, having a frontage of 90.6 feet in Elm street, with a depth along Grant street of 100 feet.

The material to be used in the construction is dressed freestone. The design is classic.

It will be two stories high on the outside, but the interior will have four floors.

The exterior will be decorated with suitable inscriptions and statuary pertaining to the defenders of the country.

The interior will be divided into rooms for the display and exhibition of the relics of warfare. There will be ballroom and assembly halls and other apartments for the accommodation of the members.

The cost will be about \$175,000. The money was secured from the state under an act which allowed the soldiers and sailors of Ohio to erect a building where the memory of the heroes of other days may be perpetuated.

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ART FOR MINNESOTA.

MURAL PAINTINGS FOR NEW
CAPITOL AT ST. PAUL.

They Represent the History and Resources of the Great State—Symbolical Figures by a Master Painter.

New York.—Edwin H. Blashfield, of this city, has now practically completed two large lunettes, each 31 by 14 feet, for the new state capitol of Minnesota at St. Paul. They are to face one another across a distance of about 40 feet, says the Tribune. In one of them Mr. Blashfield commemorates the explorers and colonizers of Minnesota, grouped at the head waters of the Mississippi. In the center of the composition the Manitou, or Great Spirit, is enthroned on a kind of natural eminence against a clump of massive tree trunks. The dense foliage of the forest provides a canopy for this majestic Indian; beneath it we look out upon a thickly wooded landscape, framed by purple hills and a cloudless sky. On the rock at the feet of the dominating figure, where the water starts upon its long passage, an Indian brave stands, with a woman of his own race a few feet away. The man faces on the right the seventeenth century French explorers. To the left the woman looks up at a priest, who offers her the cross, and behind him the colonists are grouped. A dog sled on this side of the canvas and a canoe on the other are introduced to record the two modes of transportation which were indispensable to the opening of the northwest. This composition was suggested to Mr. Blashfield by the fact that the city of St. Paul stands at the head of navigation on the Mississippi.

In the companion painting the artist symbolizes modern Minnesota, the Minnesota which is "the granary of the world."

She is represented as a dark-haired woman of grave demeanor, robed in white and gold, and seated upon sheaves of wheat which are borne by great white oxen. She is accompanied by two-winged geniuses, who lean toward her from above on either side to crown this goddess of plenty. On the right of the oxen, before which a small figure, nude, winged and bearing a tablet, is placed, men are gathered together. Their dress indicates the period of the civil war and of Minnesota's youth as a state. The spirit of the war is embodied in a floating figure. Opposite a kindred figure symbolizes the era of peace, and beneath her protecting arms types of happy industry are shown. The subsidiary figures watch the progress of the presiding genius of the Minnesota of to-day in attitudes adjusted to the dramatic and pictorial exigencies of the theme.

Flowers for Rent.

Flowers are now rented in New York for all sorts of occasions. One bouquet may be made to do duty for several brides in the course of a day, and a funeral wreath may express various phases of grief at a number of funerals. The "lessor" prepares his first bouquet from the freshest buds obtainable, and by buds is meant the small rose that is several days from "bursting." Carefully, with the utmost care, each bud is gone over and the outer petals opened out, to give the exact appearance of a blown flower. When the bouquet has done service and been returned by the "renter," these outside petals are removed and all the flowers placed in the icebox to await the next order. Time and again these buds do duty, until their usefulness has gone for such purposes. The stems are wound with fine wire, and, with the addition of a few pieces of smilax, the Greek flower peddlers go forth to sell them for a few pennies per blossom.

Case of Absent-Mindedness.

One of the clearest cases of absent-mindedness on record was that of a leading grocer of Duluth recently. Over the telephone came an order from a wealthy customer for some oranges to be delivered during the afternoon. "What are the prices?" asked the customer. "Oh, we have them at all prices, from 20 cents a dozen up." "Well, I'm not particular about the price. What I want is the quality and size." "Wait a moment, please." He went to the box containing his choicest fruit, selected a large yellow sample, and hastened back to the phone. Holding the orange aloft in one hand while he grasped the telephone receiver with the other, he said: "Will this kind do?"

Expensive Traction.

The projected electric railway between Berlin and Hamburg will cost 70,000,000 marks single track and 150,000,000 marks double track. The distance is to be covered in an hour and 55 minutes. It is estimated that 650,000 passengers a year could be counted on, and a single track road would pay expenses if there were only 350,000; for a double track 650,000 would be required.

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The Bee.

1007 1st St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

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MUST BE BORN AGAIN.

The recent Republican victory was due to the sensible people in this country. The Democratic party had no issue and like a person sinking in a river, the party declared that the President believed in social equality; that the President was an advocate of imperialism; that if elected he would give the negroes what they did not deserve. With the negro question, imperialism and all other kinds of issues, Mr. Roosevelt was elected. The South will now do everything to convince the President that he is the best man in the world. In fact, if the American people were easily fooled the South would have them to believe, although that section doesn't claim to be in the Union, that President Roosevelt was the idol of the people.

THE BEE is confident that the President will not take the South's soft soap. No man was more abused by the South than he was. Vardaman of Mississippi said all kinds of evil things against him and went so far as to abuse the President's mother. The South will attempt to fool the President by pretended friendship. There should be no compromise. There is no need of a compromise. The Republican party won on its platform. It made no denial of its declarations. It did not try to dodge the issue.

The Democratic party made the negro question an issue and the Republican party met the issue unequivocally. What favors has the President to ask the South? The South should be taught to obey the law and uphold the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States has been disregarded by the South and the citizens of that section, that is, certain citizens, have been denied the right to vote, in violation of the Constitution. How can the South or any other State go to the President and say, "Mr. President, we fought you but we are your best friends"? How can any Southern State where the negro is disfranchised have the temerity to go to the President? Every negro disfranchised takes from the Republican party one vote. Think of the thousands of negroes in the South. The South must be baptised in the blood of the Republican principles before the President can extend the olive branch of love. No, Mr. President, don't allow the South to fool you. Remember what Tillman called you. Remember Vardaman. Remember Heflin and others. Don't forget Parker. Let there be no compromise. Beware of the South. Beware of the false sophistry and the cunning argument that will be made to you by the representatives of the South. The South is against you. The last election demonstrated that fact. It must be born again and baptised in the blood of Republicanism.

COLOR LINE IN SCHOOLS.

The good (?) white citizens of Kenilworth continue to object to the children of Mr. Colvin remaining in the vicinity. Mr. Colvin now says he is an Indian. His defense reminds THE BEE of what Prof. H. H. Hart said when he was told that he must ride in a car set apart for colored people. His defense was that his mother was an

Indian and his father something else. THE BEE is well acquainted with both gentlemen and for years they have been claiming that they were negroes and belonged to the negro race. Whenever a person attempts to deny and repudiate his nationality, we have no respect for him and we believe the people will agree with us. It is no disgrace to be a negro if you are a good citizen. The day will come when it will be an honor to be identified with the negro race. So far as Mr. Colvin is concerned, there is no law that will prevent him from sending his children to white schools. The law that was enacted establishing schools in the District of Columbia to be managed by a Board, known and styled as a Board of Education, doesn't say that there shall be separate schools. If Mr. Hart is a white man or an Indian THE BEE suggests that a colored man be appointed instructor in the place of Mr. Hart in the law department of Howard University. Everything Mr. Hart ever received was by virtue of being a negro or being identified with the negro race. Long before he graduated from Howard University he appealed to the negroes to purchase his milk to aid him, as a negro, to finish his studies at the University. He used to boast of being the only negro secretary to any Senator. He was either a clerk or a messenger to Senator Everetts of New York. We have just such negroes in the government department. There are several who received their appointments by virtue of being negroes, and the moment they receive a little recognition, they make an effort to get away from their race. The negro race would be one hundred per cent better off if such negroes were thrown into the canal. The editor of THE BEE has been identified with the negro race all his life and he is proud of his people. He would not exchange his nationality if he could. There are good and bad in all races, but there are a few negroes in this country who would change their complexion and nationality if they could. THE BEE makes this suggestion to the Commissioners; That in their next report they recommend to Congress the importance of allowing them to establish a school of amalgamation where these bleached negroes and those who want to be white may be placed.

EDITOR KNOX.

The manner in which Editor Geo. L. Knox, of the Indianapolis Freeman, was treated may be indorsed by certain members of the press edited by negroes. THE BEE is of the opinion that he was shamefully treated and those negroes who allowed themselves to be bought off have not the respect and confidence of the respectable and honest voters of Indiana. Editor Knox was not against the Republican ticket. He was one of the strongest and indeed the first advocate of the nomination and election of President Roosevelt. Editor Knox became a candidate for Congress against Mr. Overstreet. He had a right to become a candidate. He had a right to ask the voters of his district to vote for him. He had the same right, as a Republican, to run for Congress against Mr. Overstreet, as the Republicans of Massachusetts had to defeat the Republican candidate for governor who failed to do his duty to his constituents. Every Republican elector and other Republican candidates were elected except the governor. Why? Because Governor Bates refused to obey the will of the people. Because he was against the interest of the people. The people became tired of his tyranny and imposition and had concluded to defeat him. Of course the defeat of Governor Bates was a surprise. Are the Republicans of Massachusetts being condemned because they exercised their political rights? They are applauded by the entire county because the people irrespective of party declared that Governor Bates should not be elected. Why should negro Republicans condemn Editor Knox? The time will come when the negro must show that

he has manhood and independence and is able to discriminate between right and wrong. Editor Knox has been shamefully treated, and it is the duty of the negro press to say so or forever be the tools and toadies for men. Why should the negroes in the North be the slaves for selfish men? Will they never show their manhood? Must a man be sacrificed for another man when that man is against our interest simply because that man is a Republican? Let the negroes of the North look to their interest. Editor Knox was unfairly treated.

GORMANISM.

Gormanism in the State of Maryland has been buried. It has bid farewell to justice and left on the scrolls of equity a blot that will forever be a curse to posterity. Notwithstanding the verdict of the people on the 8th day of this month and their repudiation of the methods of the Democratic party, every effort is being made by political demagogues to defeat the will of the people. Will the good people of Maryland allow themselves to be characterized the violators of good government?

The State went for the Republican ticket and yet efforts are being made by fraud to defeat the will of the people. It was the battle ground of Gorman. It was the battle ground of Democratic duplicity and ostracism. The black man was held up to scorn and contempt. The prejudiced class came out for a holiday and even the ladies of the State shouted themselves sick to hold up the banner of Gormanism. Will an attempt be made to submit the constitutional amendment to the people, disfranchising the loyal blacks of the State? How long will the cohorts of Gormanism follow in his mad career? The ignorant white man failed to vote the ticket. The ignorant black man was taught what to do and he did not fail. The combinations to defeat Hon. Sidney Mudd failed. He is today one of the greatest men in the State. The white and black citizens of his district idolize him. He has shown manhood and loyalty. He has never deserted a friend. THE BEE would like to see him nominated next year for governor. Mr. Mudd is a man of honor. He has shown what he can do to combinations. There were several Mudds printed on his one ticket, and the black man whom they endeavored to fool voted wisely and intelligently.

Gormanism is dead.

COULDN'T FOOL HIM.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina is no doubt convinced now that the negro is not so easily bought as he declared in one of his speeches not long ago. The Democratic party had money to burn in Indiana and during the last few days of the campaign white and colored men whom the committee thought it could purchase paid five dollars apiece to the voters. The money was not refused, but taken readily, but the Republican ticket was voted just the same. The negro is a Republican from birth. He may go off on local issues when it is to his personal interest, when he sees that the prosperity of the country is involved he knows no party but the Republican party. THE BEE has heard nothing from the distinguished Senator from South Carolina. Neither has Mr. Vardaman expressed his opinion on the purchasable negro vote.

The negro voters fought nobly.

There are several candidates for honors.

The President will not be fooled by the South.

THE BEE will enter its quarter of a century next year.

If negroes will Jim Crow themselves they ought today.

President Roosevelt will see that the Constitution is enforced.

You can get THE BEE and Farm

and Fireside for two dollars.

Who Jim-Crowed the negroes at the Coleridge Taylor concert?

President Roosevelt will select honest men for his advisers.

Col. Brownlow, of Tennessee, would make a fine Cabinet officer.

The idea of intelligent negroes separating themselves from white people.

Recorder J. C. Dancy is to be congratulated on the improvements made in his office.

If there are any changes to be made in the District Offices, District men will fill them.

The people should no longer give their support to an organization that will Jim Crow themselves.

THE BEE never thought the time would come for the intelligent and so-called first-class negro to separate himself from white people.

If high-toned intelligent colored people will draw the color line against themselves, what excuse have they to make to the white people?

Recorder J. C. Dancy will not be disturbed and neither will Register Lyons. Negroes who want an office must apply for jobs in their own states.

THEY RESORT TO "JIM-CROW" METHODS.

A great many persons who bought sustaining membership tickets for the concerts of the S. Coleridge Taylor Society are highly indignant at what they claim to be the unfair, unjust and high-handed treatment they have received at the hands of the management. It is alleged that favoritism was shown white persons who were subscribers to the guarantee fund; that these persons were permitted to purchase their seats together and in such manner that practically all white people were seated in a body. It is further alleged that partiality was shown certain persons holding sustaining membership tickets. Some persons holding these tickets were shown the diagram of seats, but most were not, it is said, and had to take such seats as were offered them without consulting the diagram. This complaint is so general that a number of purchasers of sustaining membership tickets are saying they were sold gold bricks. It is expected that the management will meet these charges, because if colored people "jim crow" one another, how can they complain if white people "jim crow" them?

An illustrated lecture was given on Tuesday evening at the Jefferson School Building by Prof. Ormond Stone, who for twenty-two years has been director of the Leander McCormick Observatory of the University of Virginia. His subject was "The Sun and Other Stars." A portion of the lecture was devoted to a popular statement of the principal facts with reference to the center of the solar system. This was followed by an account of the stars considered as suns.

The sixth lecture of the course of Free Lectures to the People, to be given at the Jefferson School Building, will occur November 22, when Mr. Harry Bulkeley will give an illustrated talk on "Yellowstone Park." All are cordially invited.

THE BEE WILL BE THANKFUL TO SEE

District men appointed to District offices.

A few more Republicans appointed on the police force.

A few more colored firemen.

Another negro detective on the force.

The Police Trial Board abolished.

Commissioners West and Macfarland reappointed.

L. M. King, Fountain Peyton, James A. Cobb, Royal Hughes, W. L. Pollard or James F. Bundy appointed Justice of the Peace.

The Sec-To-No Musical Club successful in an opera.

Everybody read the new book by Mrs. A. V. Chase, entitled "A Peculiar People."

Rev. Simon P. W. Drew build a new church.

Mrs. Bell Nelson made a deacon of the new church.

The commercial department of Howard University abolished and a first-class normal school organized.

Dr. Geo. N. Richardson appointed on the Board of Education.

Col. Boynton promoted to a higher position.

Judges Scott and Kimball appoint a colored bailiff.

The United States Marshal appoint a few colored deputy marshals.

A few more Republicans appointed in the District government.

Gen. Geo. H. Harries made United States Marshal.

Register of Wills Corporal Tanner appoint a few colored clerks in his office.

Col. Geo. L. Knox appointed Minister to Liberia.

Register J. W. Lyons reappointed in consideration of his valuable services in the recent campaign.

Ex-Recorder H. P. Chatham returned to Washington.

Rev. S. L. Corrothers made a bishop. Rev. P. A. Wallace made a chaplain in the Army.

The judges of the Police Court increase the pay of old man Hughes and Mrs. Morgan.

The pay of Miss Emma F. G. Merritt equal to the white supervising principal of the minor grade.

Hon. John P. Green promoted. Editor T. Thomas Fortune Minister to Haiti.

Booker T. Washington Secretary of Agriculture.

Witfield McKinley take a back seat. Charles Anderson, of New York, minister to San Domingo.

Colored lawyers organize a Bar Association.

Hughes and Gray continue to succeed.

Attorney J. M. Ricks united in the holy bonds of wedlock.

H. A. Rucker reappointed Collector of Customs.

Recorder of Deeds J. C. Dancy reappointed Collector at Wilmington, N. C.

Superintendent Montgomery given more power.

Patrolman Wm. A. Merritt reappointed.

Editor Chris Perry, of the Philadelphia Tribune, United States Consul at Santos, Brazil.

Harry S. Cummings collector at the Port of Maryland or Assistant United States Attorney.

Ex-Governor T. L. Woodruff Secretary of the Interior.

John F. Cook Collector of Taxes.

A negro a member of the Excise Board.

W. L. Pollard tied up in wedlock.

Attorney Scipio Baker purchase a new market.

A. W. Scott manufacture a corn cure.

Assistant United States Attorney Ralph Given remain where he is.

James L. Pugh promoted.

Chief Clerk Potts given more money for valuable services.

Twenty thousand new subscribers for THE BEE.

No more applications filed for the Freedmen's Hospital.

All interlopers leave Washington.

John Francis Wilkinson or Jeremiah Baltimore elected president of the National Washingtonians.

H. L. Livingston promoted.

All bum politicians retire.

FREE LECTURE.

MEXICO AND THE CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE.

The sixth lecture in the course of Free Lectures to the People occurred last evening, Friday, November 18th, when Mr. Charles F. Warren gave an interesting, illustrated talk on "Mexico."

The lecturer presented in an extremely interesting way many of the striking characteristics of the natives of Mexico, among them being the desire for heavy fur sombreros richly covered with gold and silver embroidery, the habit of wearing the brightly-colored blankets which are drawn over the mouth and nose at nightfall, the methods of cooking, and the passion possessed by many of the lower classes for the national drink—pulque. The primitive means of transportation received full treatment, and the artistic tastes of the native builders were dwelt upon at some length. The postal and telegraph services were thoroughly described, as well as the city and rural police system and the public hack service.

Starting from the Plaza Mayor, in the City of Mexico, the lecturer led his auditors through a portion of the city and showed them a few of the points of interest to be found there. The Cathedral, with its huge bell, the beautiful altar, and the great organs, was described briefly, and then excursions were made to the flower market, the Thieves' market, the Alameda, the Paseo, and to Chapultepec, the Viga Canal, and Guadalupe. Then followed a trip to the Indian town of Amecama, lying within the shadow of Popocatepetl, and that of Ixtacihuatl. A splendid description of Cuernavaca was given, and the audience shown many of the lovely scenes in and around the little city so beloved by the unfortunate Maximilian and his consort. Then came Puebla with its magnificent cathedral and its beautiful parks. The description of a bullfight seen in Puebla was very realistic and was thoroughly enjoyed. The journey to Oaxaca and to the Ruins of Mitla came next, and the recital of it was exceedingly good. From Mitla was made a visit to Guadaluajara, the handsomest city in Mexico, and

brief descriptions were given of the Cathedral, the Hospicio, the streets and parks, and the Falls of Juanacatlan. Guanajuato, in the centre of one of the richest silver-mining districts in the world, was next visited, and the listeners were given a short account of the peculiar effect the dry air of that region has upon the dead bodies placed in the Pantheon, of cemetery, of the city. A short stay at Aguascalientes—where much of the beautiful drawn-work is made—followed, and then the lecturer gave a brief description of Zacatecas, sometimes called the Jerusalem of the New World.

In conclusion, Mr. Warren paid a glowing tribute to President Diaz, one of the noted characters produced in the nineteenth century. To General Diaz, it was declared, much of the development of Mexico is owing, and to his wisdom and strong hand is due the commanding position which that country now occupies among the civilized nations of the world.

The lecture was well illustrated by slides showing the costumes and the customs of the Mexicans, adding much to the excellent descriptions of the lecturer. The slides were all beautifully colored, over eighty in number.

The next lecture at the M Street High School will be given by Dr. George H. Horton, November 25th, when he will lecture on "Russia and Japan." All are cordially invited to attend.

LOYAL INDIANS GET CASH.

Government Pays Patriotic Creeks for Property Lost While Fighting for North.

After more than 40 years of waiting for the payment of the money of the "Loyal Creek" claim, citizens of the Creek Nation who lost property during the civil war while they were fighting with the northern army, or their heirs, began to receive sums from the government ranging from a few cents up to several thousand dollars. The amount distributed to claimants in Muskogee, I. T., was \$12,500. The highest amount received by an Indian was \$2,205.65, which was paid to Mosserna Harkey, a full-blood, living at Tulsa, I. T. There were eight claimants who drew sums over \$1,000, and the smallest check paid out was for five dollars.

Girl Is Master Mariner. Having passed an examination before the local United States steamship inspectors, Miss Jane Morgan, daughter of Randall Morgan, of Philadelphia, is now entitled to rank as a "master mariner" and command her father's steam yacht Waturus. Her license reads "for all ocean," and she could command an ocean liner as well.

The Church Militant.

In Jersey City Rev. Mr. Seudder engaged a saloon-keeper and former champion pugilist to teach boxing to members of the Sunday school. Good. It'll come handy, says the New York Telegram. Faith and works ought to go hand in hand, or hand in glove rather.

DECEMBER 31ST IS THE LAST DAY

To get the Farm and Fireside Free with a Subscription to THE BEE. The contract which renders it possible for us to give the Farm and Fireside free with each cash subscription to THE BEE expires by limitation on the thirty-first of October. It is "Now or Never." You had better borrow the two dollars with which to make home happy with these two interesting papers than to let this chance go by. It's the best investment you can secure with money. Try it and you will reap heavy weekly dividends.

Farm and Fireside is issued twice a month, twenty-four numbers a year, and has from twenty to thirty-two large pages, each issue; it is profusely illustrated with half-tones. It is the best farm and home journal in America. Thousands of dollars are expended annually for expert advice for the farmer, dairyman, stock-raiser, poultryman, fruit-grower, and gardener. It has departments for the good housewife, fashion pages, patterns, good stories, puzzles; it furnishes a lawyer and a doctor, wit and humor columns, and a young people's department. Examine the sample copy that has been sent to you.

OUR PROPOSITION.

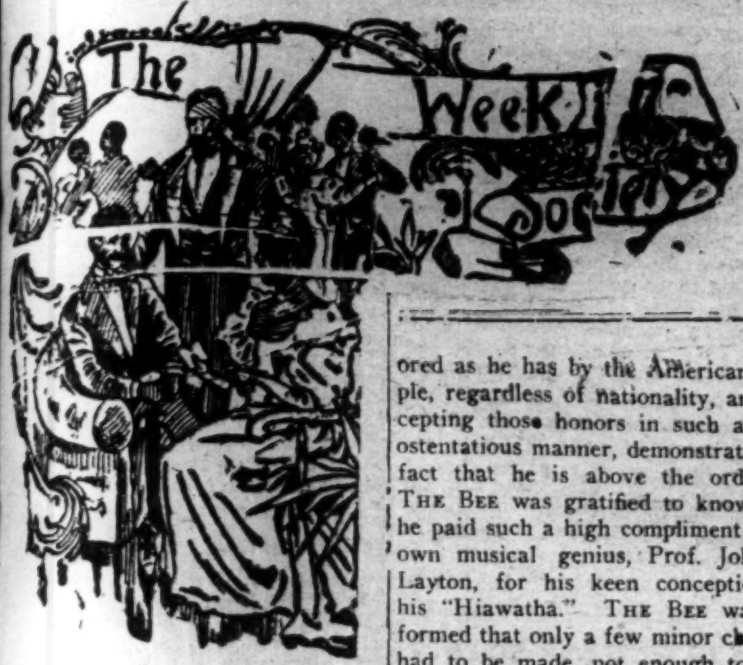
Every new cash subscriber to THE BEE will be given a subscription to Farm and Fireside one year free.

Every old subscriber who pays his subscription to THE BEE to October 1, 1904, and one year in advance, will be given a year's subscription to this valuable farm paper.

Accept this offer today, before you neglect it.

This is an opportunity to secure Farm and Fireside one year free by merely paying your subscription in advance. You can learn the date on which your subscription expires by examining the figures following your name on the address label of THE BEE. If you are already paid ahead, send \$1.00, and your time will be advanced another year.

Address THE WASHINGTON BEE,



Recorder J. C. Dancy is at his desk again.

Editor T. Thomas Fortune, of New York, will visit the city in a few days.

Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback has returned to the city from New York.

Register J. W. Lyons, who went to his home in Augusta, Ga., last week, has returned.

Mr. John F. Cook entertained Mr. S. Coleridge Taylor at his magnificent residence this week.

Mr. Walter Pinchback, who has been to New York, is at his desk in the Recorder's office.

Mr. Fielding Dodson, of the Pension Office, who was in Toledo, Ohio, last week, has returned.

Mr. Fred Landon, of the Fisk Jubilee Singers, died at his home in Ohio last Sunday afternoon.

Prof. L. M. Hershaw, who has been on a fishing expedition, has returned to his desk in the Land Office.

Mr. George A. Myers, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was dangerously injured a few weeks ago, is improving.

Mr. William Mitchell entertained a few friends at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Mitchell on last Saturday evening.

Mr. R. W. Tompkins, of the Coleridge Taylor Society, estimates the expenses of the recent concert to be over four thousand dollars.

Mrs. Charles and Lewis Chestnut, of Cleveland, Ohio, arrived in the city this week, and they are now the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tyson.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Jones, assisted by Miss Jamie Williams and Attorney L. M. King, received quite a number of callers on last Sunday from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Terrell, of Le Droit Park, entertained Mr. S. Coleridge Taylor last Sunday afternoon at their residence. Among those present, other than the host and hostess and Mr. Taylor, were Hon. John P. Green and wife and daughter, Miss Clara Green, and Mr. Terrell's cousin.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Roger have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Sarah Myrtle, to Mr. H. Eugene Wilson, which will take place Thursday evening, November 25, at the First Baptist Church, Reidsville, N. C. A reception will be held in this city Wednesday, November 30, from 8 to 10 o'clock p. m. at 1311 Third street northwest, this city.

VALENTINE—GORDON.

Miss Desmona Valetteen, the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Valetteen, was married to Mr. Wilbur C. Gordon Monday night, November 14, at 7:30 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, 225 New York avenue northwest. Miss Helen Bell acted as bridesmaid, and Dr. Nichols stood with the groom.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. F. Rivers, pastor of the Beacon Baptist Church.

Mr. Lejos rendered several musical selections.

It was indeed an enjoyable affair, and was largely attended, some of the guests coming from New York, Providence, Baltimore, and Arkansas. The bride looked especially sweet and fascinating.

Dr. Gordon is practicing medicine in Ohio, and he and his bride left for that place at 11 p. m. amid many cheers and congratulations.

S. COLERIDGE TAYLOR.

The American people may have just cause to be proud of Mr. S. Coleridge Taylor. In the musical world he is the most remarkable genius. The editor of this paper paid him a visit last Tuesday afternoon, in company with his distinguished host, Hon. J. P. Green. We could readily see that Mr. Taylor is a man of which any race should feel proud. A man possessing such genius, intellectual and musical ability, and having been hon-

ored as he has by the American people, regardless of nationality, and accepting those honors in such an unostentatious manner, demonstrates the fact that he is above the ordinary. THE BEE was gratified to know that he paid such a high compliment to its own musical genius, Prof. John T. Layton, for his keen conception of his "Hiawatha." THE BEE was informed that only a few minor changes had to be made, not enough to take from Professor Layton's conception anything that may be discovered. Mr. Taylor did not have a high opinion of the United States Marine Band. This band did not seem to grasp the conception of "Hiawatha" as did the English bands. The rendition of "Hiawatha" could have been better. It lost its effect by the participants not having committed it to memory. An orator shows to a greater advantage when he extemporizes or when he lays aside his manuscript. The members of the S. Coleridge Taylor Society deserve credit notwithstanding. Professor Layton should be tendered a public testimonial by the citizens of Washington for his efforts in bringing before the public this most distinguished artist and the other local talent. He has accomplished something. Such a man at the head of the musical department of the schools would advance the schools one hundred percent. There was a hitch in the management on last Monday night, in not having the doors of Convention Hall opened in time to admit the public school children. It was a jam from start to finish.

GRAND RALLY AT GALBRAITH CHURCH, November 6th, 1904.

Report of governors representing the various States and Territories in which the several clubs were divided: Indian Territory, Mattie Hill, \$1.60; W. Va., Mary Shaw, \$13.20; New York, Frank Wells, \$4.01; Indiana, Joseph Harris, \$5.25; Delaware, Alice Brown, \$5.15; Louisiana, Mary Hughes, \$5.75; Montana, Emma Grigsby, \$7.55; Illinois, Al. Sprague, \$9.55; Missouri, Annie Tolbert, \$10; Kentucky, Clara Hicks, \$11; Massachusetts, Benj. Williams, \$12; Ohio, Thos. Hawkins, \$11.16; North Carolina, John C. Dancy, \$12; Rhode Island, Alice Braxton, \$12.37; Tennessee, Rosa Barman, \$12.50; South Carolina, Anna Contee, \$12.55; Nebraska, Frank Slater, \$13; New Jersey, John Scott, \$13.50; Mississippi, Carrie Bell, \$14.80; Porto Rico, Emma Rich, \$16.50; Colorado, Julius Warren, \$20; District of Columbia, Hoffman Bolton, \$17; Maine, Wm. Anderson, \$20.50; Maryland, Virginia Robinson, \$22; Wyoming, Martha Bagby, \$22; Michigan, Alice Shorter, \$26; New Hampshire, Henry Smith, \$30.58; Iowa, Mary Booker, \$30; Alabama, Charles Lively, \$50; Pennsylvania, John Lane, \$54.20; Arkansas, Wm. Graham, \$55.70; California, Frank Sisco, \$59.06; Utah, Emma Wallace, \$60; Virginia, Eva Thompson, \$60; Florida, Katie West, \$60; Connecticut, Grace Addison, \$70; Kansas, Sarah Jenifer, \$100; Mizpah Club, Sarah Jenifer, president, \$10; Wilberforce Club, Mary Shaw, president, \$32.00; contributed by outside friends, \$300; public collection, \$250; total, \$1,561.08.

THANKSGIVING SERMON TO COLORED UNION.

Rev. Alexander Wilbank, the noted church organizer, the popular South Washington divine, will deliver a special Thanksgiving sermon to the National Colored People's Co-operative Beneficial Union on Thursday evening at Virginia Avenue Baptist Ch., First and H streets southwest, November 24, 1904, at 7:30 p. m. All Union members will please be present, and the public is specially invited to learn something of the progress and plans of the colored working people to protect against oppression and adversity. All working people should be specially interested.

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CORSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

The News of the City and County.
The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Trans. ired Since our Last Issue—Other Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

If the time hasn't arrived for the negro of the 20th century to cease firing, stop all factional fights, unite for self interest, then their will never be an occasion for the same to be done. The condition of the negro today is worse than his condition was after the war. States, in violation of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution, deprive him of the right of suffrage. (This is only done in the Sunny South, the holed of Democracy.) The negro in the meantime amuses himself by indulging in factional fights embracing secret orders and churches. We have right here in the District of Columbia fights that should be closed up, and the spirit of harmony prevail. Instead of doing good it only goes to show us up for ridicule from the whites, who like to see such things, etc., etc.

The skeleton of Marengo, Napoleon Bonaparte's famous charger, is now in the Royal United Service Institution, in London. The remains of Marengo are divided between France and England, the skin being in the Military Museum at the Invalides, Paris, France.

The colored people of Nashville, Tenn., have a penny savings bank operated by the race.

In Bermuda girls are often prevented from marrying by the law of the land, which decrees that a woman who marries a foreigner shall not only lose what property she may happen to have but shall also become incapable of inheriting any. (This law ought to apply to the United States.)

The Empress of Japan not only smokes, but uses a silver pipe with a stem ten inches long.

About 30,000 horses are slaughtered for their meat in Paris each year. The carcass of a good horse yields about 396 pounds of meat.

A Chicago traveler looking for pastime utilized the wireless telegraph equipment of one of the ocean lines on his return trip to New York, to order, while he was yet 200 miles at sea, a coupe to meet him at the wharf at a certain hour.

Experts from Ceylon have recently visited Formosa to discover whether a marketable imitation of Formosa Oolong could be made from teas grown in India and Ceylon at such a cost that it be put on the American market at a lower price than the Formosan article.

So great is the need for officers in the Navy that the department has determined to put out of commission a number of smaller gunboats and auxiliary cruisers and yachts, so as to leave available the number of officers now employed on such vessels. (There are plenty of capable young colored men that would make good Navy officers if they were given the chance.)

The deepest gold mine is located at Bendigo, Australia. Its main shaft is 3900 feet, or 60 feet short of three-quarters of a mile.

The Supreme Court of Kansas has issued a mandatory order requiring the Board of Education of Coffeyville to admit to the white schools the children of Bud Cartwright, a negro.

Only twice in 40 years have the American people placed the Democratic party in power, and in both instances its victory fell like a blight upon the country.

A prominent physician tells this story at the expense of the modern craze for specialization in the medical profession: A poor woman went to the dispensary to ask aid for her little son, who had one of his fingers smashed. At the first room where she applied she was told by a curt attendant that the boy could not be treated there. "Wrong place," he explained, "this is the eye and ear department." "Vere is der thumb and finger department?" inquired the woman, simply.

In Markneukir, Saxony, there are about 15,000 people in the district engaged exclusively in violin manufacture.

The Duke of Fife is one of the few land owners in Great Britain who do not believe in the accumulation of vast estates. For some years he has steadily parted with his land as opportunity afforded, holding that one man cannot control large tracts of territory to the best advantage of the community.

The largest bottle market in the United States is located at Louisville, Ky.

Prof. W. L. Moore in a recent lecture cites statistics to show what a great effect the weather conditions have on crime. There is a larger proportion of crime in the hot months than in the very cold ones, although there is much more inducement for crime in the winter.

Rev. Dr. Thumper—Does not married life seem brighter to you? Mrs. Newbride—It ought to; my wedding gifts included twenty-four lamps.

There are about 44,000 hotels in the United States, representing a capital of

NOT in the TRUST

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\$6,000,000,000, and giving employment to 3,500,000 people.

Recently a colored lady moved into the Albemarle Chambers, one of the high-priced apartment houses in the Back Bay, Boston, Mass. It caused quite a furor among the "400."

At the Royal Academy of Music of London, England, the Ross Scholarship for flute playing was awarded to Emile Medicus, of Youngstown, Ohio.

An expert judge of painting declares that there are at least six hundred counterfeiters of old masters which are now hanging in the private galleries of the United States.

Ever since the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite has been in operation it has caused trouble, not only among the whites, but the colored, in the United States especially. There are today in the United States about fifteen different factions, each claiming to be the simple pure religion. Truth is the Light. (For light upon dark subjects, read THE BEE.)

EPISCOPALIANS TAKE UP THE STRIFE BETWEEN THE RACES.

Having set almost daily for three weeks, the triennial convention of 1904 came to an end Tuesday afternoon with religious services and the reading of the pastoral letter in Trinity Church.

The pastoral letter, which will be published from every pulpit within the jurisdiction of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, was read by Bishop Potter of New York, its author, in the presence of a congregation which filled the edifice, including many of the bishops and lay and clerical delegates.

Dr. Huntington's resolution abolishing the commission for work among negroes and transferring the work to the Board of Missions was adopted.

Passing from industrial to racial problems, after reciting the minutes adopted by the home bishops concerning the religious case of the colored people of the country, the letter says: "We are confronted with the gravest problem of our American life today and the most increasingly menacing. It is idle to deny, or to ignore, the fact that the people of the Republic, North and South, are radically divided, not alone as to facts, but as to their meaning; and we rejoice to be able to congratulate the general convention that it has appointed a joint commission with authority to call to its aid the best wisdom in the land, and to probe the questions which affect not only ourselves, but (most of all) a race now numbering some nine millions of people and who were brought to these shores by no choice or consent of their own. If, by giving them freedom, we have only given them the power to work mischief, and if lynching has come to be defended as a necessary protection to families, then surely we are face to face with a situation at once desperate and dishonoring. We may not ignore it; we cannot disown it. It is a part of our social situation, and if the Church can have nothing to say about it, then she simply disowns her duty and her Master. Some

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way must be found, and that speedily, to bind together these black brethren and ourselves in a fellowship of mutual confidence and mutual service; and if the religion of Christ has not been rightly used to this end, it is time that we turned to the great Head of the Church for his heavenly inspiration and besought him with prayer for his unerring guidance."

WEEK END B. & O. R. R. EXCURSIONS to the seashore. Commencing June 24th, every Friday and Saturday go to return until Tuesday following, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Seaside City and Ocean City. \$6.00 for the round trip.

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NEW BRITISH WARSHIPS.

Will Be Built to Resist Torpedo Attacks—Lesson Learned from Russo-Japanese Struggle.

Plans for the new Lord Nelson type of battleship for the British navy, shortly to be laid down, show some of the lessons which the admiralty already has learned from the Russo-Japanese war.

Chief among the new features is the determined attempt to neutralize the deadly effect of torpedo attack. The idea of armor plating these ships under water with four-inch Krupp plating has been abandoned, it being considered that the protection imparted against torpedoes by light armor is problematical.

Philip Watts' plan consists of the development of a double bottom. The distance between the inner and outer skin heretofore has been only a few inches. Mr. Watts hopes that by building the inner wall of stouter plating and allowing a considerable space between it and the outer bilge of the ship the explosion of a torpedo outside the vessel will not suffice to fracture both skins.

To minimize the risk of this still further, it is intended to fill the space between the inner and outer walls with some loose material that will take up much of the concussion.

Another striking departure in design is afforded by the midship cross-section of these new battleships. They virtually will have no curve at all to the bilge, being nearly square. The idea is that in a hull of this shape the bottom is less likely to be affected by torpedoes.

The walls of the magazines are to be very much more massive than in any preceding type. This is due to the fact that in some of the Russian warships the magazine walls are known to have split in action.

SHOULD INCREASE PAY.

General Funston Declares More Money Would Secure Better Class of Soldiers for the Service.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, in his annual report, says additional observation and conversation with officers confirms him in the view expressed in his last report that there should be a substantial increase in the pay of the enlisted men of the army.

Gen. Funston says: "There can be scarcely any doubt that such action would bring into the army a vastly superior body of men who would remain in the service. It is doubtful if an increase over present rates of pay of 50 per cent for noncommissioned officers and 30 per cent for privates would be more expensive than under present rates, when so much time and money are wasted in trying to make soldiers out of the inferior class of men who constitute at least half of the rank and file of the army to-day."

A decrease during the past year in the percentage of men tried by both general and inferior courts-martial, he says, "probably is due to the fact that there has been during the fiscal year covered by this report a smaller number of new men in the various organizations than in the preceding year."

The recommendation made in his last annual report that inmates of the guardhouse subsist on hard bread, salt meat, vegetables and water is also renewed.

A YOUTHFUL TELEGRAPHER

Remarkable Child, Only Five Years of Age, Who Handles the Key Like a Veteran.

Born musicians and artists are rare enough to attract attention, but it is doubtful if there is another boy telegrapher in this wide world besides the one that Waltons, O. T., boasts of. Little Glenn B. Peck, though but five years of age, and as yet unable to read or write, can handle a telegraph key like a veteran. He sends and receives messages, and knows the Morse alphabet as thoroughly as do his father and mother, both of whom are operators employed in the station at Waltons.

The most remarkable circumstance in connection with the child's talent is that he was born with a knowledge of telegraphy, and neither his father nor mother was ever required to give him any instruction.

N. B. Peck, the boy's father, was station agent in a Colorado town about six years ago, and his wife assisted him with the work. Mrs. Peck, like her husband, is an expert operator, and she had charge of five wires up to a very short time before the birth of their son.

SOLD HIS WIFE FOR \$3.00.

Pennsylvania Disposes of a "Good Cook and Fine Woman" Cheap—Now Wants Divorce.

Three dollars for a "good cook and a fine woman," who also happened to be his wife, was all that George Rosen-grant, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., wanted four years ago to induce him to give up all claims to her in favor of her cousin, Raymond Palmer. Now he is minded to marry again, but he is not satisfied, and is bride-to-be still less convinced, that the three-dollar transaction severed the ties between him and the first Mrs. Rosen-grant with sufficient finality. With a fine regard for the proprieties he has brought a suit for divorce against his legal wife before testing the cooking capacities of the other woman on a permanent basis.

In Their Element. According to the census reports there are 300,000 Finns in this country, all of whom are getting along swimmingly.

FREED FROM JAIL TO WED.

Kentucky Bridegroom Gives Bail and Returns to Answer Charge After the Wedding.

The marriage in Springfield, Ky., of Miss Fligel Young to W. H. Snodgrass of Morganfield, Ky., the other day was a quiet enough affair and the guests would have been surprised beyond measure if they had been told that the first stage of the wedding tour would be to the Louisville police court. Snodgrass woke up in jail, where he had been taken for being drunk and carrying a concealed weapon.

"What day is this?" he asked. "Monday," said the guard. "I can't stay here any longer. I am going to be married in Springfield tomorrow. I've simply got to go. Send for a lawyer."

Allen Kinney was summoned and got Judge Wilson's consent to release the prisoner on \$50 cash bail, he having \$65 on his person.

This Snodgrass said he could not afford to do, as he needed the money for a wedding trip. He was told he would have to go back to jail, so he begrudgingly put up the \$50, promised to appear in court and left for Springfield. The marriage took place on time.

Leaving Springfield the bride and groom came back to Louisville and appeared in court to answer the charge. The judge had compassion on him, and, admiring his brave combat against the circumstances over which he won his bride at the appointed hour, commuted the charges and simply entered a fine of \$25. This was paid and the newly married couple, having procured fresh funds, set out on their journey anew.

The bride is the daughter of Benjamin Young, a prominent farmer, and Mr. Snodgrass is a well-to-do merchant of Morganfield.

AGED MAN AS PLOW-HORSE

Conviction of Mississippi Desperadoes Brings to Light Their Brutal Usage of Old Uncle.

The arrest and conviction of Will and Julius Sullivan, the leaders of the Sullivan's Hollow band of desperadoes, has brought to light one of the most peculiar crimes which ever went on the records of Mississippi courts.

The crime, which was committed some time ago, was that of treating a human being like a horse. Will Sullivan and his brother Julius were the guilty parties, and the victim was Lodi Sullivan, their uncle. Will and Julius went to their uncle's home in Covington county one morning and called him to the gate. The old man came to greet his nephews, but instead of being received cordially, he was seized and taken to the stable. There he was harnessed to a plow and the two boys forced him to drag the implement through the fields.

At night the uncle was taken to the stable, placed in a stall, and given six ears of corn and a bundle of fodder. This method of torture was kept up two days. When he was discovered and rescued from the hands of his nephews he was almost dead.

Judge Enoch, of Raleigh district, who tried the Sullivan boys for this crime in Covington county, is authority for the truth of the unusual story. Judge Enoch has since tried the Sullivan boys for other crimes. Will Sullivan was given a life sentence in the pen for killing one of his kinsmen, and Julius was sent to prison for two years for white-capping.

DAILY MENU OF ROPE STEW

Party of Castaways on Irish Coast Subsisted Sixteen Days on Boiled Hemp.

The hardest fare that six young men and a boy of 15 ever kept alive on was the daily menu of the Windover's survivors, who were cast up on the Irish coast near Killegg. They lived for 16 days on stewed rope yarn, without a crumb of anything else to help digest it, except water, and though it made them ill, they kept alive on it and did not waste away very much.

The Windover was dismantled and abandoned about 1,000 miles out on the Atlantic. The crew took to the whale-boat and set out for Britain. Being in too much of a hurry, they took too little food, but three large butts of water, besides the tank the boat already held. The result was that they ate up their provisions in four days, but had water enough for a month, and, after starving two days more, they tried boiling lengths of tarred hemp rope into a pulp and swallowing it.

They had a gek of paraffine wax, and, though it made them very ill at first, they eventually contrived to live on the boiled hemp, the tar, boiled to a jelly, adding to the nourishment of the rope.

Most Powerful Poison.

A new poison, many times more powerful than prussic acid, has been discovered by an English chemist, who has named it cyanide of cacodyl. It is a white powder, melting at 33 degrees and boiling at 140 degrees, and when exposed to the air gives forth a slight vapor, the inhalation of which is instant death. A combination of potassium acetate with white arsenic, producing a fuming liquid called cacodyl was made a number of years ago by a French experimenter, and this the English chemist has further combined with cyanogen, a radical of prussic acid, producing the deadly substance named, the most potent so far in the records of chemistry.

A Strike That Wins.

A Pennsylvania woman suffragist says that wives should refuse to cook for husbands who will not aid them to win the right to vote. If her advice is taken many husbands will be made happy and healthful and the husbands will prosper.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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VIRGINIA GOLD ORE.

PRECIOUS MINERAL IS DISCOVERED IN A SECRET CAVE.

Find Is Made in Effort to Locate Jewels Said to Have Been Stolen from France in 1872 and Concealed Near Berryville.

Gold has been discovered near Berryville, Va., which assays \$12 a ton, but it is believed that it will become more valuable as the vein is followed.

The discovery was made in an effort to locate jewels said to have been stolen from France in 1872. For 30 years there have been stories of these jewels having been concealed in the vicinity.

In the early 70's a Frenchman came to Berryville, then known as Battle Town. With him was a man servant. The Frenchman was a recluse, and it soon became gossip that he had some dark secret. After he had lived in Battle Town some time he moved to Winchester and later to Charlestown, W. Va. Then he disappeared and his abiding place was unknown. He was seen occasionally along the Shenandoah river or in the woods, but where he and his servant lived no one could say.

About this time there came a story from France to America of the theft of the jewels. It was said that they were stolen by a French nobleman who was a revolutionist and aided in inciting the people of France to riot. Suspicion was directed toward the Frenchman who had lived at Berryville. Detectives came from New York and other cities, but so well hidden were the Frenchman and his servant that neither was found. For some months the detectives searched, but to no avail.

Living just outside Berryville is Mrs. Hattie Dortcher, a woman of excellent standing in the community. While visiting an old school friend in Washington Mrs. Dortcher was introduced to a blind woman fortune teller. She told Mrs. Dortcher that there was great wealth to be found in a cave on her farm and told her how the cave could be found.

Going into the cave, men employed by Mrs. Dortcher found a skeleton of a man half a mile from the entrance. They discovered an iron box, cooking utensils and a river that flowed underground with such swiftness that no man could swim against it. Workmen pledged to secrecy were employed to dig in the cave, and in their digging they came upon a vein of gold, the first discovered in this part of the country. The gold was sent to Washington, and the first assay was \$10 a ton. Then the vein became richer, and the second assay was \$12 a ton.

So hard was the gold to obtain in this narrow and dark cave that the \$12 assay would not pay, but Mrs. Dortcher did not abandon the work. Men are still working on the vein, and other men are endeavoring to effect a crossing of the river. These efforts have failed thus far, but the Dortchers are confident that when they are successful the jewels stolen from France will be found.

The Church has been very busy in the past few days. The church was crowded with people who came to the service. The church was very full, and the service was very interesting. The church was very full, and the service was very interesting.

KEEP TAB ON MALES.

LEAP YEAR CLUBS OF INDIANA DOING GOOD WORK.

Information Regarding All Marriageable Young Men and Bachelors in Vicinity Listed—May Correct Divorce Evil.

An organization, which had its origin in the fact that many marriages in Indiana are followed by appeals to the divorce courts, but which was really started in a spirit of fun, bids fair now to extend to all parts of the state, and in the end it may prove a corrective for the divorce evil.

Several weeks ago some of the young women of Milan, Ripley county, organized a leap year club. It was designed to furnish information to its members regarding marriageable young men and bachelors, and the members proceeded to list the men of the immediate vicinity, each name being followed by a short sketch of the owner's personal characteristics.

This was followed by similar organizations at Versailles, Osgood, Moore's Hill, Dillsboro, Batesville, and other towns in Ripley and Dearborn counties. Then the members of these different organizations got together and concluded to act in concert.

Typewritten lists of the young men and their traits were exchanged by the members of the clubs of the different towns. When these lists were compared by committees appointed by the clubs it was found that every young man in the two counties was listed, and in addition all the traveling men who visit the county and who were known to the young women of any of the clubs.

Certain terse designations for the records were agreed upon the each of the young men was listed by number in the typewritten sheets and this number in a record book where a fuller description was kept.

If, for instance, No. 1 on the typewritten sheets was followed by the words, "not desirable," a reference to the book gave in detail the reasons why he was so characterized. If No. 3 was followed by the sentence, "A hard worker, but stinky," the record gave examples of acts from which the conclusion was reached.

One man was characterized as rich, but dyspeptic; another as "good looking, but knows it;" another as "needs a wife with a strong will," and so on throughout the list.

The story of the object for which the clubs had been formed got out, of course, and hundreds of letters have been received by members asking for fuller details. In several other counties similar clubs are now being formed, and it is quite possible that they will soon exist in nearly all the counties of the state.

As young men, for they have found a marked difference between the actions of some of the girls toward them since the clubs were organized.

This is especially true of the young men who, being under more or less of a cloud at home, had found no trouble in entering the society of girls in other towns in the county where they were not so well known.

The latest reports on the subject of divorce, compiled from all the counties of Indiana by the state statistician, show that there is one divorce for each seven marriages. These figures have led people to commend the course taken by the young women of Ripley and Dearborn counties, and they are urging similar action in other localities.

It is not improbable that the organization, begun in a spirit of fun, but now working earnestly for the good of its members, will be extended to all parts of the state and will prove corrective of a growing evil.

SHOW LATEST WAR SCIENCE

Recent French Maneuvers Demonstrate Development in the Art of Killing.

The grand maneuvers recently concluded at Dijon, France, have shown the development of scientific warfare since the Franco-German war. The guns used throw shells which burst into 240 deadly fragments, whereas the shells used in the war of 1870-71 only burst into 30 fragments. The present French shrapnel shells are calculated to scatter 400 deadly particles, whereas the former shrapnel shells only scattered 37 particles. Gen. Bugere, the commander-in-chief, emphasized the necessity of the army concealing itself and exposing the enemy during action. Therefore powerful searchlights were successfully used to disclose the movements of the enemy. Old-fashioned black powder was used to create a curtain concealing the army's advance.

Capt. T. Bentley Mott, the American military attaché, and other foreign attaches speak in the highest terms of the efficiency of the French troops.

A NEW FLYING MACHINE.

Brazilian Rival of Prof. Langley Will Test His Contrivance Shortly—No Balloon Used.

A flying machine designed by the Brazilian Alvarez has been completed in London and will be tested shortly. It consists of two winglike aeroplanes 40 feet in length from tip to tip, with a total surface of 400 square feet. These are attached to a bamboo framework by wire. The motor is two horse-power, run by petroleum, and there are two propellers five feet in diameter, and two rudders, one with an up and down motion and one which moves from right to left. The entire machine weighs 150 pounds.

No balloon of any kind is used. The machine will be taken aloft 5,000 feet by a balloon and then released. It is asserted that when the problem of supplying sufficient motor power is solved the duration of the machine's flight will be no less certain than the run of a motor car.

Election to Decide. Mr. Chesty Gullett is running for office in one of the southern states. If he doesn't get it in the neck, says the Chicago Record-Herald, it will be safe to assume that there is absolutely nothing in a name.

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GIRL TRYSTS WITH FORTY.

Mischievous English Maiden Gets Two Score Lovesick Ones Together Who Finally Realize Joke.

Colchester, England, is laughing over the way in which a score or so of the youth of both sexes have been hoaxed. Twenty or more of the "glided youth" of Colchester received a letter, delicately worded and carefully written in a female hand, making appointments with a girl outside one of the biggest buildings in the town.

The girl declared her passion to each in the most endearing fashion, and asked in order to make identification complete that the gallant avain should wear a sailor hat slightly tilted on the right side, a rolled umbrella under his right arm and a sprig of ivy in his button hole.

Then, at the appointed hour, a number of pilgrims, specially dressed for the occasion, were observed to approach the building over which a large clock denoted the hour of appointment. They were gradually reinforced, and presently were struck by the fact that each wore a sailor hat set rakishly over his right eye, twirled an umbrella in a vain attempt to appear unconcerned and sported a leaf of ivy in his coat.

Presently the young gentlemen themselves began to study one another's "get-up" with increasing embarrassment and discomfort—a sensation which was shortly accentuated by the appearance of several ladies, each wearing ivy, who glanced furtively at the young gentlemen, and then at each other and appeared considerably puzzled. Not a word was said, but gradually the assembly of both sexes began to disperse.

To the intense amusement of a crowd who had collected, attracted by the unusual uniformity of attire among the young folk.

As the young men, for they have found a marked difference between the actions of some of the girls toward them since the clubs were organized.

REVISE BAKERS' ART.

NEW PROCESS MAY REVOLUTIONIZE INDUSTRY.

English Company Has Method by Which More Loaves Are Produced in a Much Shorter Time.

For almost innumerable centuries man has made bread the same way, and no one dreamed of a change. But now there has arisen a new process which will revolutionize the industry.

No change or addition to the ingredients which go to the making of bread is involved by this discovery. The flour, the water, and the yeast will be mingled as before. The difference lies in the manipulation of the material.

And that the difference is great will be seen when it is said that, using a sack of flour—280 pounds—more than 100 loaves, or 18 small loaves, can be produced by the new process than by the old, in three to four hours instead of from six to eight hours.

That means, of course, an immediate increase in bakers' profits or a probable decrease in the price of bread.

The new process is naturally a secret, and has been patented by the Quick Bread company, of London, but an explanation of the idea may be broadly given as follows:

Flour is composed of countless little cells which have to be cracked by the yeast. Up to the present only a certain percentage of the cells have been cracked, and the greater results of the new method are achieved because, under the new system, all the cells are cracked.

That the astonishing results claimed for the new invention are really effected was amply proved when its proprietors entered into a friendly competition with one of the great London bakers.

Both parties used the same plant and both used the same amount of flour. The bakers began their bread-making at 10:30 a. m., and the Quick Bread company at 12:30, but the "quick bread" was out of the ovens long before the other bread was ready to go to the table. Moreover, the new process produced 101 loaves from a sack, as against the baker's 92 loaves. Yet all the new process loaves were up to weight.

Another advantage claimed for the new process is that it keeps much longer than the ordinary bread.

LENTHY BILLIARD GAME.

Play Is Kept Up Continually for Twenty-Four Hours—Contestants Walk Seventeen Miles.

The Brasserie Mele, in Paris, formerly the Maison Dore, which was one of the most famous restaurants of the second empire, has been the scene of one of the most remarkable games of billiards ever played in the French capital. The players were Messrs. Janssaud and Cohen, and the game was kept up continually for 24 hours.

The match took place by gaslight, and the strain on the players' eyes, as well as upon those of the spectators was very trying. A large crowd was in attendance at the time, for the French are passionately fond of billiards.

Two doctors and a couple of masseurs were also in constant attendance but their services were not required, though toward the close of the game one of the players was so flushed as to seem perilously near an apoplectic attack, while the other was pale.

Messrs. Cohen and Janssaud both carried pedometers, and it was found at the end of the game that the winner, M. Janssaud, had walked 17 miles, while his opponent covered 13. The men were not allowed to leave the room for more than a minute at a time during the 24 hours that the game lasted, and by way of nourishment consumed only extract of meat and kola and drank sweetened water.

ARMY IN INDIA REFORMED.

British War Department Adopts Lord Kitchener's Plan—Cost Will Reach \$50,000,000.

A British army order has been issued giving effect directly to Lord Kitchener's scheme for the redistribution of the Indian army. Roughly speaking, the units are grouped in formation wherein they can best train in time of peace for fighting.

It is pointed out that the conditions in the country, owing to spread of railways and telegraphs, have "vastly" changed since the time of the mutiny when the present location of the troops was arranged. The scheme concentrates the troops according to the present requirements and in particular enables all three arms of the service to be trained together. The arrangements in regard to barracks are unchanged. Though the post of lieutenant general of the Madras army has been abolished, it does not mean that southern India is to be defended by troops.

The cost of the changes will be \$50,000,000.

Fine for Auto Fencing.
The announcement that motors built for desert traveling will shortly arrive at Khartoum, Egypt, suggests that at least a part has been found where motor races would be objectionable. Let the next race be scheduled for the desert of Sahara, suggests the New York Tribune. Even the drivers need not have "sand" for such a race; the desert will supply all that is necessary.

ROBBING INDIAN CHILDREN.

Guardians Lease Lands to Confederates for Small Sum and Profits Are Then Divided.

A new scheme for robbing the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians of Indian Territory has been discovered by Superintendent Jones, of the Indian bureau, and Secretary Hitchcock has asked the department of justice to break it up.

For \$25, sometimes less, the father or mother of a minor Chickasaw is induced to consent to the appointment of the man as guardian for the minor. Last summer guardians were appointed for more than 200 minors by the clerk of the federal court in Indian Territory. The appointments were made during the recess of the court, and it is alleged that in every instance the appointee is unfit.

Many of the guardians, as soon as they get possession of the land which the government had allotted to the minors when the lands were allotted in severalty, leased them to farmers or cattlemen for ridiculously small sums. The inference is that the guardian and the lessee divided the profits, the Indian child getting nothing and the parent only the \$25 paid for his consent to the appointment of the guardian.

The request of Secretary Hitchcock has brought to Washington representatives of a number of trust companies who make a business of furnishing bonds for these guardians. Fearing that this profitable branch of their business will be broken up, they are suggesting the substitution of curators for guardians.

But the only distinction between a "curator" and a "guardian," according to Superintendent Jones, is that a curator will have no authority over the person of the Indian child. This means that he will merely take charge of the child's property, and will be relieved of furnishing the youngster food and clothing out of the proceeds of the lease.

There are hundreds of thousands of acres allotted to Indian children. No child of either tribe has less than 200 acres of the finest land in the country. Many of them have thousands of acres fit for grazing purposes.

ROLE OF MODERN PRESS.

Inquiries by Scandinavian Club Brings Series of Laudatory Replies from French Schools.

The Publicist club, of Christiania, Norway, has just been holding its tenth annual celebration, and has been bothered over just what role the modern press plays. In its anxiety it asked a number of famous French Academicians and got quite a fair number of replies. For instance, the illustrious scientist, Marcellin Berthelot, "the father of modern chemistry," replies:

"Science is the principal motor force in civilization, and the press is the fundamental instrument in its propaganda, and, therefore, responsible for its universal action."

Jules Claretie, directeur of the Comedie-Francaise, says:

"The press is no longer merely the fourth power, as formerly; it is the supreme voice, because it is the voice of the people. It is also the conscience of the public. The press is the light, and respects itself because it must challenge the respect of all."

Then the dramatist, Paul Hervieu, who is the Clyde Fitch of Paris:

"Nowadays the press exercises the powers that once belonged to the prince, the priest, and the magistrate. It gives or takes away. It teaches or persuades, judges, condemns, or gives absolution. What conscience it must have to exercise rightly this triple function to which it aspires with no one to say it nay!"

Glinistry, head of the Odeon: "The role of the press, successfully accomplished, too, is to disarm hate and arrange the conciliation of people and classes."

And so on. The Publicist club has declared itself satisfied as to its doubts about the dignity of newspaperdom.

GIRL OBTAINS THE LICENSE

And Then the Man She Would Wed Proves Unwilling to Marry Her.

When Joseph Felle, a shoemaker of Detroit, Mich., goes down town after leather again he will probably make the trip alone. The other day he permitted Miss Apolent Krantz to accompany him and shortly afterward they halted before the marriage license counter in the county clerk's office. Joe saw his companion raise the stump of her right arm while a clerk repeated some words in a solemn voice, say her hand the clerk a dollar and take away a bit of paper, but claims he had no idea she was obtaining a marriage license. He appeared to be grievously put out when informed later this was what she had done.

"She told me she was going to pay the tax," said he, dejectedly, through an interpreter. "I don't love her. I don't want to marry her."

He breathed a sigh of relief when informed he was not obliged to marry just because a license had been issued. Felle says Miss Krantz has been coming to his shop a great deal of late to read the papers to him, particularly war news.

Miss Krantz would not say much about the license, except that she liked Joe and she thought Joe liked her. No date had been set for the marriage.

Woman Librarian.
Miss Eliza Gordon Browning, the public librarian of Indianapolis, is said to be the only woman at the head of so large a library. She began as an assistant and served in almost every capacity.

A Wise Move.
Considering that its birth rate is already small, than its death rate, France seems to be wise in its prohibition of automobile racing.

INSANE LIST GROWS.

LARGE INCREASE IN TOTAL OF LUNATICS IN LONDON.

Report of English Expert Places Number of Deranged Persons at 24,000—Quick Lunatics Declared a Factor.

"The total increase of 996 lunatics is the largest annual increase we have had to record, and the prospect of any diminution in the increase of lunacy appears to be most problematical."

Such is the terrible state of affairs reviewed in the annual report of the asylum committee of the London county council for the year ending March 31, just issued.

The figures for London alone show a total of nearly 24,000 lunatics on the first day of the current year. This, as compared with three previous years, shows an annual increase of from 700 to nearly 1,000 in 14 years since 1890. The number of lunatics has increased by the enormous total of 7,590, which is out of all proportion to the increase in population.

Among the causes of insanity in patients admitted to the London asylums last year were the following: Intemperance, 666; hereditary, 783; love affairs, 61; domestic worries, 262; religious excitement, 78.

A well-known specialist in mental diseases in discussing the report said: "It is to be observed that the largest proportion of lunacy cases is among the laboring class. The reason is obvious. Depressing influences, the grind for existence in the slums and underground dwellings, and intemperance are all direct causes of lunacy."

"The class which comes next on the roll is that of clerks. Here much the same causes are to be found, but in the main, I think, the appalling bad feeding indulged in by this section of the community has most to do with the large increase in insanity."

"Hurried and insufficient meals of starch foods and tea in the middle of the day, cheap cigarettes and general stress of modern life tend to the unwholesome of the mind."

REMAINS IN BED 23 YEARS

Pennsylvania Woman, Though Strong and Healthy, Punishes Husband by Unique Action.

Mrs. Samuel Bray, of Pen Argyl, Pa., although in perfect health, had up to a few days ago remained in bed in her home for 23 years. She left her room but once in all that time, when her husband built a new home and the family moved. Even then, she was borne to a carriage and then to bed again. Her meals have been served to her in bed.

Mrs. Bray made up her mind one day to go to Easton to see a circus. Her husband remonstrated with her, and there was a quarrel.

She insisted on going, but through the altercation with her husband she missed the only train.

Mrs. Bray walked to Easton, a distance of 15 miles, arriving in time for the ring performance, which she witnessed. She remained in Easton that night, took the train home next day, went to bed and avowed she would never get up again.

She arose recently and took a trolley ride. She is 70 years old and was never ill a day. During her stay in bed she did not read a line of print, and refused to meet anyone. Mrs. Bray, in telling her story, said:

"I made up my mind to teach Sam a lesson, and I guess I have done it. It has cost him a good many thousand dollars, and while I have missed many fine sights, I saw the circus almost 25 years ago, and I would have rather died than have missed it."

FINE MAUSOLEUM FOR DOG

New Jersey Woman's Pet Is Buried Regardless of Expense—Will Erect Monument.

A funeral long to be remembered by the residents of the Marlton pike, near Haddonfield, N. J., took place amidst the tears of at least one truly sincere mourner the other day. There was a large concourse of people present, and there were many pathetic incidents. While it was only the funeral of a yellow dog, all the details were carried out with more pomp than accorded many human beings. The dog had been one of a very ordinary kind. Yet he had many good qualities and was not only prized, but loved by his owner, Mrs. Nita J. Smith. When he died several thousand dollars she had a mausoleum prepared for the animal. Locustwood cemetery is owned by Mrs. Smith, and a lot in it was chosen as the place for the dog's last resting place, and here he reposes in an expensive casket.

George Stockhauser was the undertaker, and J. Vancarlo, J. Passero, F. Birch and M. Jacobi acted as pallbearers. Mrs. Smith has arranged to have erected a monument over the mausoleum, on which will be engraved the dates of the dog's birth and death and a summary of his many good qualities.

Had Many Descendants.
More than 1,000 children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren mourn the death of William Rice, 78 years old, who was buried the other day at New Bloomfield, Pa. Mr. Rice was the father of 11 children. Each child married and their families increased rapidly. A number of the grandchildren also married and had big families. When a count was taken it was found that the Rice family comprised more than 1,000 persons.

CYCLING GHOST IS LAID.

Mysterious Phantom of Fort Dodge, Ia., Discovered to Be Girl Addicted to Somnambulism.

The white-robed figure of a young girl riding a bicycle over the pavements in the northern part of Fort Dodge, Ia., which at different times recently started pedestrians half out of their wits, was captured the other night and proved to be a well-known society girl of the neighborhood, who was given to riding in her sleep.

When captured, the girl awakened and went into a dead faint. On every occasion when seen the apparition has come upon the scene at a certain corner, pedaling wildly and speeding down the avenue with flying draperies.

In the course of a few minutes, if the watchers remained for a second view, the figure has come back at the same breakneck speed and passed from sight at the corner where first seen.

Two young men decided to make an investigation and took their wheels and waited on the avenue for the "bicycle ghost." All at once came a flash of white, a momentary exposure of small, white feet on the flying pedals, and "it" was by. In an instant the young men were in full pursuit. They were soon alongside the white figure.

It was not a ghost at all, but a girl, with whom both were well acquainted. She sat with a stony glare watching the street ahead and did not notice the pursuers.

When within a block of her home the young woman's wheel struck a stone and she fell in a heap. There was a frightened scream as she went down, and as the young men picked her up there was a louder scream. Then she fainted.

She was carried to her home, where she soon revived, and the mystery was explained. The girl was a confirmed somnambulist, but, instead of walking in her sleep, had taken to riding a new wheel which had been purchased for her a few weeks ago.

DEVELOP DEADLY MICROBE.

London Physicians Cultivate Organism, Affecting Spinal Cord, Which Produces High Mortality.

Another subtle foe of mankind has been unmasked in the shape of the "tetracoccus of acute ascending paralysis."

It was immensely admired by the French doctors during their visit to the Westminster hospital in London, where some of these organisms have been cultivated from a patient who has been suffering from this rare disease. It affects the spinal cord, and the patient rapidly loses the use of every muscle in the body, and the mortality is extremely high.

The patient at the Westminster hospital, however, has been more fortunate. Within 15 days of being attacked by it he was an inert piece of clay with the exception that he was able to move one toe. At present he is progressing very favorably.

At the height of the disease a hypodermic syringe was plunged into his back and from the material thus obtained the famous tetracoccus was isolated. Its existence has been known for some months to the heads of the profession, but the organism is sufficiently new to render this confirmation very welcome.

It takes a multitude of extended experiments to prove satisfactorily that a certain disease microbe is the cause of a certain disease. The tetracoccus seen under the microscope appeared like a series of dots arranged in fours. At the Westminster hospital identifying experiments have had to be stopped half way toward proof. Proof is obtained when the culture reproduces the disease consistently in living animals, and the Westminster is not allowed to practice vivisection.

HEIR TO TURKISH THRONE

He Is Raschid Effendi, the Sultan's Brother—Is Uneducated and Has No Friends.

The oldest heir to a European throne and certainly the man of whom the least is known, is the heir of the sultan of Turkey, his brother, Raschid Effendi. By the rule of succession among Moslem sovereigns, the throne passes to the eldest male member of the reigning family.

Raschid Effendi is somewhere about 60—a dark-browed, taciturn man, of whom but little is ever heard. It would be dangerous in the extreme for him to take any part in politics, or even to appear in the imperial circle at the yildiz kiosk. His brother, the sultan, regards him with intense suspicion and jealousy.

He lives in a magnificent palace, and money flows like water to provide the finest horses, the most exquisite furniture, and the choicest fruits and flowers for him and his harem. But he is allowed to have few acquaintances, and no friends. He can only drive within the most confined limits. He has had no education; and is not permitted even to see the European ambassadors, or to meet men of affairs.

Not an Absolute Rule.
The Philadelphia North American wants to know if it is really necessary for a man to pay \$5,000 a year for his clothes. Not if you are an adept in the science of dodging your tailor; then you just promise to pay.

Evidence of Civilization.
The Japanese minister to this country has been operated on for appendicitis. This completes it. The Japanese are now fully entitled to be classed among the great civilized peoples of the world.

CAN BRAZE IRON CASTINGS

Important Discovery of a Chicago University Student—Uses New Powders in Process.

A test which may have far-reaching results was made in the school of education at the University of Chicago recently, when Burt Springer, of Des Moines, Ia., demonstrated that cast iron can be brazed and mended in much the same way that malleable iron is brazed. The only way of repairing broken cast iron machinery has been to recast the defective pieces, a process involving considerable delay and expense.

The inventor's demonstration was given in the presence of a number of ironworking experts. Two pieces of cast iron were fastened together and heated to a brazing temperature, after which they were treated with a powder which Springer had compounded, having the same effect as a flux in the process of brazing malleable iron. It served the purpose of cleaning the iron and preparing it for the second part of the process.

When the first part had been completed the inventor treated the iron pieces with a second preparation and brass spelter. The action of the former permits the spelter to flow into the iron on both sides of the break, welding the two pieces into a perfect whole. After cooling the iron was broken with a chisel and was found to have separated to one side of the original break, thus showing that the point at which it had been bound together was stronger than the original metal.

"I worked eight years before solving the problem," said the inventor, after the experiment, "and it was only by accident that I finally discovered a powder that would have the result I was looking for." Claud Cross, instructor in forging at the school of education, said: "If the experiment can be shown to be practicable in all cases, the invention should have a widespread effect. A large part of all machinery is made of cast iron, and this process may remove the necessity of sending to the maker to have broken pieces replaced."

RENEW LIMITED MARRIAGE.

Turk and Wife Residing in St. Louis Again Married for a Period of Twenty-Five Years.

C. Anastassie Dit Natalie, a Turk, and his wife, of St. Louis, closed their first term of a limited marriage contract the other day and entered into a second term by being reunited in Justice Campbell's court room. They had not heard of George Meredith and his plan, which set the world talking recently, but they said the custom is recognized in the northern part of Africa and in parts of Turkey.

As residents of these regions they did not consider their first marriage, performed in Brussels, Belgium, as meaning "until death does part," but drew up an agreement for a limited term of 25 years, with the privilege of renewal.

The couple have one child, a daughter 12 years old, who was present when the renewal ceremony was performed. "My wife and I think as much of each other," said Natalie, "as when we were married 25 years ago, and I am certain that we will feel the same way 25 years hence, when we will again renew our vows."

MUST PAY ALIMONY FIRST.

Husbands Who Divorce Wives Granted Bare Living Only by Illinois Supreme Court.

The Illinois supreme court has decided that a man must exist on the bare necessities of life, if it becomes necessary, in order to make his full payments. Jeanie Shaffner, the divorced wife of former commander of the navy militia of Illinois, B. M. Shaffner, of Chicago, accused him of failing to pay \$50 a month alimony and of being \$1,200 behind.

Shaffner declared his meager law practice and his poverty prevented him from making the payments. The supreme court says his statements of financial condition are not complete. The court says:

"He who seeks to establish the fact that his failure to pay is the result of the lack of funds must show with reasonable certainty the amount of money he has received and disbursements."

"The court decides that whatever he has left after meeting his bare living expenses must be applied to the alimony."

MARRIES HER MOTHER.

Youthful Lover Turns to Widow for Sympathy and Finally Makes Her a Bride Again.

When the famous marrying clergyman, Rev. John H. Prescott, of Sayville, L. I., united Mrs. Emma Baker, widow of Capt. Syma Baker of the United States life saving service, to Frank Green, a unique romance was disclosed.

The bride is 42 years of age, while her husband is 20 years her junior. About a year ago Mr. Green began to pay marked attention to one of the pretty daughters of the sprightly widow.

Miss Baker, however, did not encourage him, and he became noticeably despondent and unhappy. In his sorrow he turned to his sweetheart's mother for consolation and sympathy.

Mrs. Baker was at first inclined to make light of her youthful lover's protestations, but he finally won her.

Only Possible in Kansas.
Out in Kansas, where they have hen's eggs as big as hallstones and hoopnoses and grasshoppers and poplars and Carrie Nation, a man owns a swarm of bees that made 20 pounds of honey in three days.

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AND THE HAIR TONIC.
This tonic is every conditioner for hair to make anyone's hair grow long and straight, and keeps it from falling out. Highly perfumed and makes the hair soft and easy to comb. Any person sending us one dollar in a letter or five-cent money order, express money order or registered letter, we will send it through the mail postage prepaid; or if you want it sent C. O. D., it will come by express, at extra cost. In any case where it fails to do what we claim, we will return the money or send a free box of change. Packed so that no one will know the contents unless opened.

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CITY BRIEFS.

Read Hudson's variety store advertisement in this week's BEE. Look and see the great bargain. Mention THE BEE when you go there.

CAUGHT BY A DECOY. ATTORNEY CLINKSCALES ASSAULTED.

Some time ago Attorney Clinkscales had a dispute with a member of the local bar, and it is reported that he used language against a lady acquaintance of the member of the Blackstone Association, which was communicated to her. All of this Attorney Clinkscales denies. November 15th, Attorney Clinkscales received the following card:

"Wash., D. C.,

Nov. 15, 1904.

"Mr. Clinkscales, I will be to see you tonight at half-past five o'clock about my boy.

"MISS JONES."

The distinguished member of the Blackstone Association waited at his home until a late hour for Miss Jones, again and again across the lawyer's she sent a small boy, who asked the attorney if he had received a letter from his mother. "O, yes," said the lawyer, "where is she?" "She is at home," remarked the boy. Attorney Clinkscales accompanied the boy to the home of the alleged Miss Jones. On his arrival he was met by a lady who said that she was the one who wanted him, and at the same time remarked, and with a blow, "When you have a row with Lawyer Ricks, why do you want to abuse me? What have I done to you?" Bang! bang! again and gain across the lawyer's head. He fell to the ground, bleeding profusely from the head. He cried Murder! Police! Help! Attorney Clinkscales got himself together and went to the Sixth Precinct Station, but as no officer saw the assault committed he could not make the arrest.

Wednesday morning in the Police Court Attorney Clinkscales swore out a warrant for the arrest of Miss Smith, who lives on Third street, charging her with having assaulted him. Miss Smith stated Wednesday that she doesn't allow any man to abuse her; that she had done nothing to Attorney Clinkscales that would warrant him in abusing her. If he has a row with a man he should fight the man, and not a woman.

Miss Jones was fined ten dollars in the Police Court, Thursday.

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SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of \$33.60 round trip.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of \$28.00 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of \$23.00 round trip.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Derr Park, Mountain Lake Park and Oakland within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed to St. Louis on all one-way and round trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of fee of \$1.00.

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Notice—Churches desiring to engage Rev. Drew's services to conduct revival meetings, can write or call at his address, 2014 Eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Enclose stamp. Terms: The church pays expenses, such as



board and lodging, and allow one Sunday for the people to give him a free will offering. No charge will be made for conducting the revival.

Rev. Simon P. W. Drew was duly licensed as a minister July 10, 1894, by the St. Paul's Baptist church of New York City, and ordained by a Baptist Council at a call of the Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church, of New York State, October 29, 1896. Of this Council, Rev. B. W. Walker, of Mt. Gilead Baptist Church was the moderator; Luther W. Smith, of Hansome Place Baptist Church, was secretary of the Council; Rev. W. T. Dixon, D. D., of Concord Baptist Church, of New York, and Rev. R. D. Wynn, D. D., of Bethany Baptist Church, of Newark, N. J., were witnesses at the Council.

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LEG NOTICE.

James F. Bundy, Attorney

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Claudia P. Cole complainant, vs. Callie Cole & Ida Watts, defendants. No. 24971. Equity Docket No. 1.

The object of this suit is to obtain an absolute divorce on the ground of adultery. On motion of the complainant it is this 4th day of November, A. D. 1904, ordered that the defendant, Callie Cole, cause her appearance to be entered hereon on or before the fourth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. This notice to be published in The Washington Law Reporter and The Washington Bee.

Thos. H. Anderson, Justice. True copy. Test J. R. Young, Clerk. By F. E. Cunningham, Asst. Clerk.

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In order that you may subscribe in advance, and send me the money either on September 1st, upon the delivery of the book, or with your order. If you send it with your order it will cost only One Dollar. This will be a personal service to me.

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The Wheels of Providence.

The Coming of Shiloh.

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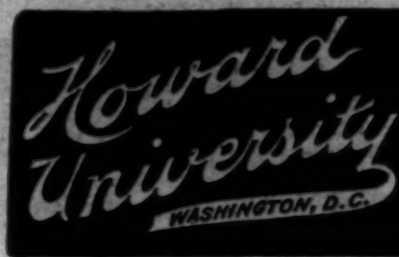
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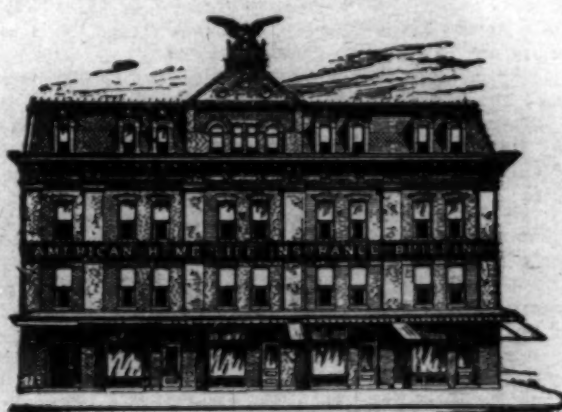
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